

LISZKA, Stanislaw; SOBOL, Ryszard

Apparatus for testing the durability and reliability of tele-
communication components. Przegl elektroniki 5 no. 5:255-256 My '64.

1. Institute of Research and Studies in Telecommunication
Engineering, Warsaw.

LISZKA, Stanislaw, mgr inz.; SOBOL, Ryszard, mgr inz.

Apparatus for testing the durability and reliability of basic
telecommunication components. Prace inst teletechn 8 no.3:122-
125 '64.

1. Institute for Research and Studies in Telecommunication Engineering,
Warsaw. Submitted July 13, 1964.

CA

Separation of copper in a lead-copper matte. S. I. Solon. U.S.P. 65,095, Aug. 31, 1945. By treating a liquified Pb-Cu matte with sulfides, the Cu is completely removed in one operation and favorable conditions are created for subsequent removal from the Pb such as admits Au and Ag. M. Hosenk.

ABR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

School of Int'l.

*Values of the Effective Ionic Radii of Elements in Melts and in Solids at High Temperature. S. I. Sobol' (Zhur. Priklad. Khim., 1951, 24, (7), 710-716) [In Russian]. Published data on the coeff. of diffusion of a series of metals in molten metals and salts and on the viscosities of these melts have been used in conjunction with Einstein's equation $D = (RT/N) \cdot 1/(8\pi\eta r)$ to calculate the ionic radii of the diffusing metals (R_i). For a metal in one and the same melt, $R_i \propto$ temp., and values of the gradient $a = \Delta R_i/\Delta t$ are tabulated; the mean value of a was 0.00250 Å./°C. for alloys and 0.00303 Å./°C. for molten salts. The case of a for Mn and Si in molten Pb is discussed as an example, and it is shown that the coeff. of diffusion for Si must be greater than that for Mn, and not less, as found by Samarin and Shvartman (Zhur. Fiz. Khim., 1948, 22, 573; Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., 1948, [Tekhn.], 1949; ibid., 1949, 893). R_i for a given metal will vary with the nature of the melt; thus for Au at 500° C., $R_i = 0.84$ in Pb, 0.60 in Sn, and 0.94 in Bi; similar variations are observed with Ag, Tl, and Sr in various salt melts. For a given metal, R_i will in general be different in two co-existent molten phases, e.g. metal/slag, metal/matte, &c. Data are tabulated to show that at 20° C., R_i for Zn or Cd in Hg increases with the concentration. Such a change in the value of R_i with concentration is to be expected from the change in geometry of the melt ions about the given ion, and will occur in particular when compound formation takes place, e.g.

89

In the Co-Si system. The increase in R_i with temp. implies that the relative differences in size of all ions will decrease with rise in temp.; this explains the formation of solid soln. at high temp. in systems in which $\Delta R_i > 15\%$ at room temp., e.g. Ni-Ti, Fe-B, Al-Si, Au-Ni. The behaviour of substitutional solid soln. on cooling from a high temp. depends on the effect of the temp. change on the relation between the dimensions of the atoms or ions: if ΔR_i remains approx. const., then the substitutional soln. exists down to room temp. If R_i increases on cooling, it changes into an interstitial solid soln.—G. V. E. T.

SOBOL', S. I.

Nickel

Magnitude of the normal potential of the couple $\text{Ni}^{\uparrow\downarrow}-\text{Ni(OH)}_4$, and properties of nickel hydroperoxide. *Zhur.fiz.khim.*, 16, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

USSR/Chemistry - Nickel Compounds,
Peroxides

Jun 52

"Value of the Normal Potential of the Pair $\text{Ni}^{+/-}$ -
 Ni(OH)_4^- and the Properties of Nickel Hydroper-
oxide," S.I. Sobol' "Gintsvermet" (State Sci Res
Inst of Nonferrous Metals) Moscow

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXVI, No 6, pp 862-865

On the basis of new thermodynamic and electrochem
data published during the past 2-4 yrs, calcd the
normal redox potential of the pair bivalent nickel -
nickel peroxide. Obtained the value of -1.93 V

as compared with the -1.75 V computed by W.M.
Latimer. Outlined a tentative mechanism for the
decompn of nickel hydroperoxide and formation of
a solid soln of Ni(OH)_2 in Ni(OH)_4^- .

220730

220730

SOBOL, S. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

Structure of precipitates of cobalt and nickel hydroxides.

S. I. Sobol. Zhur. Oshchel. Khim. 23, 601-8 (1953).
Electron-microscopic and polaroscopic studies reveal the absence of any cryst. structure in the Co(OH)_3 and Ni(OH)_3 ppt., formed independently of the rate of pptn., temp., and pH of the soln. Thirteen photographs. A. P. Kotloby

MF
11-5.54

SOBOL, S.I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

Physical-chemical conditions of precipitation, heat of formation, and solubility product of cobalt hydroxide. S. I. Sobol. Zhur. Obrshchel Khim. 23, 900-18 (1953). —Co(OH)₂ was ptd. with Na hypochlorite (I) from aq. solns. of CoSO₄ and CoCl₂. Concn. of Co⁺⁺ and Cl⁻ and the pH of the soln. were measured during addn. of I until the equil. was reached. This required 1.5–2 hrs. for expts. conducted at 19.0° and 30–60 min. at 50–80°. The oxidation-reduction potentials of the soln. with pH below 3 decreased with the increase in Cl⁻ concn. and were independent of the pH and temp. of the soln. Increase of the equil. const. with an increase in the temp. confirmed the endothermic character of the reaction. Wt. ratio of Co⁺⁺⁺:SO₄²⁻ in the ppts. obtained at 80° varied in the range of 1:0.1 to 1:0.2. Therefore, most reliable thermodynamic values were secured from the chloride solns., because in them sorption of the anions was at a min. Considering this fact, the following values of the activity solv. product K_a were obtained for the Co(OH)₂: K_a^{19°} = 3.2 × 10⁻⁸, K_a^{80°} = 3.2 × 10⁻¹¹. A. P. Kotloby

11-5-521

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

Sobol, S. I.

USSR.

Structure of precipitates of cobalt and nickel hydroxides
S. I. Sobol. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 23, 941-3, 1115(1958)
(Eng. translation). See C.A. 48, 31004. H.L.H.

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SOBOL, S.I.

"U.S.S.R."

Physical-chemical conditions of precipitation, heat of formation, and solubility product of cobalt hydroxide. S. I. Sobol. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 940-94 (1953) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 3109e. H. L. H.

HB JSH

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

SOBOL', S.I.; SPIRIDONOVА, V.I.

Possibility of using high pressures in the hydrometallurgical treatment of complex sulfide concentrates. TSvet.met. 28 no.3:26-30 My-Je '55. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Gintsvetmet.
(Ore dressing)

SOBOL, S. I.

High-pressure extraction of noble metals from concentrates. S. I. Sobol, V. I. Spiridonova, and Kh. A. Kurumchin. *Tsvetnye Metally* 1956, No. 4, 44-8. Concentrates (100%, -54 μ) contg. Au 6.8-813 and Ag up to 1675/g. ton were leached with aq. NH₄OH in an autoclave with a partial pressure of O of 10-15 atm. and a total pressure of 30-35 atm. The O was added continuously and the leaching continued until the theoretical amt. of O required for the oxidation of the sulfide and such elements as Fe, As, Sb, Se, etc., was absorbed. At 180° complete oxidation of a concentrate contg. 18% S required 2 hrs. The concen. of Au in the soln. was within 3-34 mg./l. and Ag from 100 to 780 mg./l. yet as much as 4-12 g. Au per ton remained in the solid residue requiring a 2nd-stage treatment. The metals were removed from the soln. by adsorption on sulfocarbons which were burnt rather than regenerated. J. Beucoxitz

Sobol, S. I.

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Distr: 4E2c/4E4j

✓ Distillation of antimony from low-grade sulfide-oxide ores
G. Ya. Lekzovich, I. V. Babina, and S. I. Sobol'. U.S.
S.R. 107,290. Sept. 25, 1957. Sb is distd. off in a bubbling
layer at 900-1050° in a neutral or weakly reducing medium.
M. Hesch

pm bg 11

SOBOL', S.I.

Guard for the Efremenko steam-heated deep-fat fryer. Kons.i ov.prom.
12 no.9:19 S '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Rostovskiy konservnyy zavod "Smychka."
(Canning and preserving--Equipment and supplies)

137-1958-3-4903

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 64 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sobol', S. I., Spiridonova, V. I.

TITLE: Separation of Zinc and Ammonium Sulfate in Ammonia Solutions
(Razdeleniye tsinka i sul'fata amoniya v ammiachnykh
rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13,
pp 89-101

ABSTRACT: Two methods of separating Zn and ammonium sulfates from ammonia solutions were investigated: the method of distillation, in which Zn is obtained in the form of a basic sulfate, and the method of carbonization under pressure in the form of a carbonate. The second method exhibits higher production indices. A temperature of 20-25°, and a CO₂ pressure of 3-5 at, were found to be the optimum conditions for the carbonization of Zn solutions by CO₂ in an autoclave. If accompanied by vigorous mechanical agitation of the solution, the process is completed within 3-5 minutes, with 96-98 percent of Zn extracted into the precipitate. The precipitate of

Card 1/2

Sobol' S. I.

137-58-5-8873

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sobol', S. I., Spiridonova, V. I.

TITLE: A Study of the Mechanism and Kinetics of the Reduction of Copper from Ammoniacal Solutions Under Hydrogen Pressure (Izuchenie mekhanizma i kinetiki vosstanovleniya medi iz ammiachnykh rastvorov pod davleniyem vodoroda)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13,
pp 102-114

ABSTRACT: Synthetic ammoniacal solutions of aminosulfate of Cu were employed in order to determine how the rate of reduction of Cu by hydrogen in an autoclave is influenced by temperature, partial pressure of H₂, intensity of stirring, and the presence of catalysts and extraneous salts. A quantitative relationship was established between these factors and the rate of reduction of Cu. The order of the reduction reaction is determined and the mechanism of the process is discussed. It is established that the partial and total pressure of H₂ and, to some extent, the temperature can be reduced by increasing the amount of powdered Cu per unit volume of the solution. L. P.
Card 1/1
1. Copper--Reduction 2. Hydrogen--Applications 3. Catalysts--Effectiveness

137-58-5-9316

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 75 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sobol', S. I.

TITLE: Conditions for the Reduction of Lead From Lead Compounds in Aqueous Media by Means of Hydrogen Under Pressure (Usloviya vosstanovleniya svintsa iz yego soyedineniy v vodnykh sredakh vodorodom pod davleniem)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13,
pp 115-122

ABSTRACT: A presentation of the results of experiments undertaken to determine more specifically the conditions required for the displacement of Pb from its various compounds in aqueous media by means of hydrogen under pressure. The experiments were conducted in a rotary autoclave made of stainless steel and having a capacity of 0.8 liter. PbO, PbCO₃, and PbSO₄ (chemically pure grade), as well as natural PbS, served as initial Pb-bearing materials. Among the fluid media water and aqueous solutions of CaCl₂ and NaOH were used.

Card 1/1 1. Lead--Separation--Test results 2. Lead compounds O. B.
 --Processing 3. Autoclaves--Applications

137-58-6-11499

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 35 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Veller, R.L., Sobol', S.I.

TITLE: Solubility in the $Sb_2O_3-SO_3-H_2O$ System (Rastvorimost' v sisteme $Sb_2O_3-SO_3-H_2O$)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13,
pp 123-128

ABSTRACT. A study is made of the solubility of Sb in the system $Sb_2O_3-SO_3-H_2O$ at 24, 100, and $155^{\circ}C$. The isotherms of Sb solubility are given against the changing concentration of H_2SO_4 . The presence at 24° of the acid and neutral antimonous sulfates was established, and of antimonous hydroxide at acidities of < 900 g/liter. At 100 and 155° , the neutral antimonous sulfate is anhydrous in the solid phase, and a number of basic sulfates form as acidity diminishes.

L.P.

1. Antimony oxide-sulfuroxide-water systems--Solvent action
2. Antimony--Solubility

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-7-14570

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tseydler, A.A., Sobol', S.I.

TITLE: The State of Production Technology at the International Nickel Company (Sostoyaniye tekhnologii proizvodstva INKO)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 15, p 40

ABSTRACT: A brief communication on the development of INCO from 1918 to 1956. Note is taken of the use of a new process for treating Ni-bearing pyrrhotite, consisting of fluidized-solids roasting, the SO₂ being converted chiefly to elemental S; reduction with conversion of the bulk of the NiO to metallic Ni reoxidized by air in ammonium-carbonate solution; separation and distillation of the solution with the object of precipitating the Ni carbonate and regenerating the ammonia, and agglomeration of the solid residue for conversion to steel.

L.P.

1. Nickel industry--Development 2. Nickel--Processing

Card 1/1

BERLIN, Z.L.; SOBOL', S.I.

Creation of industrial autoclave equipment. Biul. TSIIN tsvet. met.
no. 6:19-22 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Ore dressing)
(Autoclaves)

AZOS, S.; AREF'YEV, A.; ARTAMONOV, I.; BABINA, I.; BEREGOVSKIY, V.; BLOZHKO, V.; BRAVERMAN, A.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.; VINOGRADOVA, M.; GALANKINA, Ye.; GIL'DENGERSH, F.; GLOBA, T.; GREYVER, N.; GORDON, G.; GUL'DIN, I.; GULYAYEVA, Ye.; GUSHCHINA, I.; DAVYDOVSKAYA, Ye.; DAMSKAYA, G.; DERKACHEV, D.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.; YEGUNOV, V.; ZABELYSHINSKIY, I.; ZAYDENBERG, B.; AZMOSHNIKOV, I.; ITKINA, S.; KARCHEVSKIY, V.; KLUSHIN, D.; KUVINOV, Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, G.; KURSHAKOV, I.; LAKERNIK, M.; LEYZEROVICH, G.; LISOVSKIY, D.; LOSKUTOV, F.; MALEVSKIY, Yu.; MASLYANITSKIY, I.; MAYANTS, A.; MILLER, L.; MITROFANOV, S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.; MYAKINENKOV, I.; NIKITINA, I.; NOVIN, R.; OGNEV, D.; OL'KHOV, N.; OSIPOVA, T.; OSTRONOV, M.; PAKHOMOVA, G.; PISTKER, S.; PLAKSIN, I.; PLETENEVA, N.; POPOV, V.; PRESS, Yu.; PROKOF'YEVA, Ye.; PUCHKOV, S.; REZKOVA, F.; RUMYANTSEV, M.; SAKHAROV, I.; SOBOL', S.; SPIVAKOV, Ya.; STRIGIN, I.; SPIRIDONOVA, V.; TIMKO, Ya.; TITOV, S.; TROITSKIY, A.; TOLOKONNIKOV, K.; TROFIMOVA, A.; FEDOROV, V.; CHIZHIKOV, D.; SHEYN, Ya.; YUKHTANOV, D.

Roman Lazarevich Veller; an obituary. TSvet. met. 31 no. 5:78-79
My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Veller, Roman Lazarevich, 1897-1958)

SOV/136-59-2-8/24

AUTHOR: Sobol', S.I.

TITLE: Hydrometallurgy in Autoclaves in the Treatment of Copper-Nickel Ores (Ob avtoklavnoy gidrometallurgii v skheme peredela medno-nikelevykh rud)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 2, pp 34-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author criticises proposals recently made by Professor I.N.Maslenitskiy (Ref 1) for the use of autoclaves in existing procedures for the complex treatment of copper-nickel sulphide raw materials. He maintains that their adoption would not improve technical economic performance and examines an alternative flow-sheet (Fig 1). The aim in developing this was to improve the recovery of all valuable components while continuing to make use of installed expensive equipment and to reduce operating costs in enterprises in Arctic conditions. The author points out that work at the Gintsvetmet has tended to the use of autoclave methods for the treatment of intermediate products rather than raw materials because of failures of attempts with the latter in Soviet practice to obtain good recovery of all valuable components. With converter

Card 1/5

SOV/136-59-2-8/24

Hydrometallurgy in Autoclaves in the Treatment of Copper-Nickel Ores

mattes the presence of a considerable quantity of iron is advantageous (e.g. at the Severonikel' Combine the cobalt-content of anode nickel rose from 1.01 to 1.67% while the iron content rose from 1.6 to 2.45%) but copper/nickel separation by flotation of converter matte becomes more difficult and impracticable at the 5-7% Fe concentration which the author calculates should be left in the converter matte. Experiments made at the Gintsvetmet in 1957 on the treatment of ferruginous converter matte showed that the formation of metallic phase, which hinders autoclave leaching with oxygen under pressure, could be prevented by quenching the converter matte in water (Fig 2). With the flowsheet used (Fig 3) very rapid leaching was obtained at 130 to 140°C and 7 to 10 atm gauge total pressure. Treating granulated and ground (-48 micron) converter matte (37.5% Ni, 33.8% Cu, 0.43% Co, 5.3% Fe and 23.3% S) over 96% Ni and 90% Co were dissolved. The solution was practically free from iron, platinum and palladium and contained under 50 mg/litre Cu; the solid composition was

Card 2/3

SOV/136-59-2-8/24

Hydrocarballing in Autoclaves in the Treatment of Copper-Nickel Ores

57.71% Cu; 2.44% Ni; 0.07% Co; 9.31% Fe; 20.0% S.
The author considers that these favourable results from purely preliminary experiments make the proposals of Maslyanitskiy unnecessary. He points out that one of his own flowsheet variants provides nickel in a saleable form; cobalt is recovered by existing methods. This autoclave treatment requires only sulphuric acid, compressed air (or oxygen) and water, while that proposed by Maslenitskiy involves expensive reagents. In the copper part of the flowsheet the production of waste slags is avoided. There are 3 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gintsvetmet

Card 3/3

TITLE: Conference on autoclave processes

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnoye Metally. Issy. Nr. 7. PP 64-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 25-26 February 1969 a conference was held in Moscow for summing-up and coordinating work on autoclave processes in the metallurgy of heavy, non-ferrous, rare and noble metals.

The conference heard reports as follows:

Card 1/5 D.M. Vakhnayor Gipronikel, on progress throughout the world on the use of autoclaves, particularly autoclaves, methods for non-ferrous and rare metal production; G. N. Dobrokhotoev, Cipronikel, on the use of autoclaves at some Soviet works; A. I. Gubanukh and G. I. Dobrokhotoev on the thermodynamics and kinetics of the selective reduction by hydrogen and carbon monoxide under pressure of nickel and cobalt oxides; L. I. Lezhin and G. M. Shelepova, Gipronikel, on design decisions on the application of the flow-sheets dealt with by G. N. Dobrokhotoev at the Yuzhuralskii and Severozavodsk Combinates and the Ural'skii (Ufa) Nickel Works; I. N. Krasil'nikov, Leningradskii Gornyy Institut (Leningrad Mining Institute) on the advantages of a combined flotation-autoclave method for nickel-cobalt ores; B. N. Kostylev and O. N. Lekhanov, on autoclave leaching of cobalt from oxidized nickel ores; B. N. Kostylev, Lekhanov, on the main results of investigations of autoclave products; V. I. Podryazhnyi, Sovnauka, on the essentials of the autoclave method of oxidizing leaching of nickel concentrate from converter-matrix flocs; S. I. Sobol, on preliminary investigations on the use of sulfide of sulphuric acid for leaching of sulfide minerals; N. N. Kharkov, N. A. Pavlyuk and A. P. Nechayev, Krasnoyarskiy Nauchno-tekhnicheskii Metallovod (Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in hermetical heated ball-mills with sulfuric acid; V. I. Spiridonova, Skopinskaya (Skopinsk) TsoP, departure, on problems in the application of an autoclave-soda flow-sheet to scheelite and wolframite raw material; G. A. Meyerov, E. Ya. Shuping, N. N. Kharkov, R. A. Pavlyuk and A. P. Nechayev, Krasnoyarskiy Nauchno-tekhnicheskii Metallovod (Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in hermetical heated ball-mills with sulfuric acid alkalines; V. I. Spiridonova, N. N. Kharkov, S. I. Sobol, I. I. Gal'yurov, L. Berlin, I. N. Molchanov and B. I. Rudenko, Gintzelsmech, on the treatment of prepared and unprepared sulfide polymolybdate raw material by oxidizing autoclave leaching; M. M. Keleni and S. I. Sobol, on the kinetics of oxidation of molybdenum and tungsten; A. N. Zolotarev and A. I. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. V. Deribizov, Gorno-metallurgicheskii institut (Krasnoyarsk Metallurgical Institute) on the physical-chemical properties of autoclave materials; N. G. Tyulin, Uralskiy poligraficheskii zavod (Ural Poligraficheskii Institute) on the physical-chemical properties of autoclave materials; V. N. Zolotarev and A. I. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute on his investigation of ammonium autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrator; G. I. Sovnauka, on technical-economic factors of autoclave leaching; A. I. Shchukarev and I. N. Pluzhnik, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on an oxidizing autoclave process for gold-selecting raw material; N. G. Tyulin, Uralskiy poligraficheskii zavod, on autoclave leaching of polythionite-bearing materials; I. Yu. Lebedch, Gipronikel, on the usability of autoclave leaching for lime-containing materials; V. A. Berdnitsyn, VAKI, on industrial experience of a continuous autoclave leaching process; G. A. Tsvetkov, D. A. Dubovoye, Tsernogorsk Metallurgicheskii obshchestvo Aktsii Krasnoyarsk (Tsernogorsk Metallurgical Association), on the physical-chemical properties of autoclave materials and on works trials of autoclave leaching of polymolybdate materials; I. Yu. Lebedch, Gipronikel, on autoclave design and operation; P. G. Jakovlev, Gipronikel, on autoclave design and operation; V. N. Vashchenko, V. N. Vashchenko, on the development of model studies on autoclaves and the development of mixers; M. M. Polyakov, E. B. Kirillov, on the design of an experimental high-pressure pulp pump; G. I. Savchenko, NIIKhIMDRAZ, on the selection of conditions for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flootation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIIferticheskii, on corrosion of types IKhNKhM, IKhNKhM, IKhNKhM and IKhNKhM slags in acid and alkaline solutions; G. I. Savchenko, V. I. Duryabin and N. N. Kalinin, VNIIferticheskii, separately, on mechanical properties of sulfur-in-auflected steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and improve-

Card 2/5 V. I. Podryazhnyi, Sovnauka, on the essentials of the autoclave method of oxidizing leaching of nickel concentrate from converter-matrix flocs; S. I. Sobol, on preliminary investigations on the use of sulfide of sulphuric acid for leaching of sulfide minerals; N. N. Kharkov, N. A. Pavlyuk and A. P. Nechayev, Krasnoyarskiy Nauchno-tekhnicheskii Metallovod (Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in hermetical heated ball-mills with sulfuric acid alkalines; V. I. Spiridonova, N. N. Kharkov, S. I. Sobol, I. I. Gal'yurov, L. Berlin, I. N. Molchanov and B. I. Rudenko, Gintzelsmech, on the treatment of prepared and unprepared sulfide polymolybdate raw material by oxidizing autoclave leaching; M. M. Keleni and S. I. Sobol, on the kinetics of oxidation of molybdenum and tungsten; A. N. Zolotarev and A. I. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. V. Deribizov, Gorno-metallurgicheskii institut (Krasnoyarsk Metallurgical Institute) on the physical-chemical properties of autoclave materials; N. G. Tyulin, Uralskiy poligraficheskii zavod (Ural Poligraficheskii Institute) on the physical-chemical properties of autoclave materials; V. N. Zolotarev and A. I. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute on his investigation of ammonium autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrator; G. I. Sovnauka, on technical-economic factors of autoclave leaching; A. I. Shchukarev and I. N. Pluzhnik, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the physical-chemical properties of autoclave materials and on works trials of autoclave leaching of polymolybdate materials; I. Yu. Lebedch, Gipronikel, on autoclave design and operation; P. G. Jakovlev, Gipronikel, on autoclave design and operation; V. N. Vashchenko, V. N. Vashchenko, on the development of model studies on autoclaves and the development of mixers; M. M. Polyakov, E. B. Kirillov, on the design of an experimental high-pressure pulp pump; G. I. Savchenko, NIIKhIMDRAZ, on the selection of conditions for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flootation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIIferticheskii, on corrosion of types IKhNKhM, IKhNKhM, IKhNKhM and IKhNKhM slags in acid and alkaline solutions; G. I. Savchenko, V. I. Duryabin and N. N. Kalinin, VNIIferticheskii, separately, on mechanical properties of sulfur-in-auflected steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and improve-

Card 3/5

Card 4/5 G. I. Sovnauka, on the physical-chemical properties of autoclave materials; V. A. Berdnitsyn, VAKI, on industrial experience of a continuous autoclave leaching process; G. A. Tsvetkov, D. A. Dubovoye, Tsernogorsk Metallurgicheskii obshchestvo Aktsii Krasnoyarsk (Tsernogorsk Metallurgical Association), on the physical-chemical properties of autoclave materials and on works trials of autoclave leaching of polymolybdate materials; I. Yu. Lebedch, Gipronikel, on the usability of autoclave leaching for lime-containing materials; V. N. Zolotarev and A. I. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute on his investigation of ammonium autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrator; G. I. Sovnauka, on technical-economic factors of autoclave leaching; A. I. Shchukarev and I. N. Pluzhnik, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the physical-chemical properties of autoclave materials and on works trials of autoclave leaching of polymolybdate materials; I. Yu. Lebedch, Gipronikel, on autoclave design and operation; P. G. Jakovlev, Gipronikel, on autoclave design and operation; V. N. Vashchenko, V. N. Vashchenko, on the development of model studies on autoclaves and the development of mixers; M. M. Polyakov, E. B. Kirillov, on the design of an experimental high-pressure pulp pump; G. I. Savchenko, NIIKhIMDRAZ, on the selection of conditions for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flootation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIIferticheskii, on corrosion of types IKhNKhM, IKhNKhM, IKhNKhM and IKhNKhM slags in acid and alkaline solutions; G. I. Savchenko, V. I. Duryabin and N. N. Kalinin, VNIIferticheskii, separately, on mechanical properties of sulfur-in-auflected steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and improve-

NELEN', I.M.; SOBOL', S.I.

Studying the kinetics of sphalerite oxidation in conditions of ammonia leaching under pressure of sulfide concentrates. Sbor. nauch. trud GINTSVETMET no.15:447-475 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sulfides—Metallurgy)
(Leaching)

NELEN', I.M.; SOBOL', S.I.

Oxygen solubility in ammonia solutions at high temperatures and
pressures. Sbor. nauch. trud. GIINTSVETMET no.15:476-480 '59.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Leaching)
(Sulfides—Metallurgy)

S/137/61/000/012/039/149
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Sobol', S.I.

TITLE: On the theory of calcium molybdate precipitation from sodium molybdate solutions containing sodium sulfate

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 21-22, abstract 120155 ("Sc. tr. Gos. n.-i. inst tsvetn. met", 1959, no. 15, 481-491)

TEXT: The author studied the nature of contamination of Ca molybdate precipitates (CaMoO_4) with sulfur. For this purpose solubility in the $\text{CaMoO}_4\text{-Na}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ system was investigated and compared with solubility in the system $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Na}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$. The experimental data obtained indicate two possible causes of contamination of the CaMoO_4 precipitate with a sulfate-ion: 1) precipitation under corresponding conditions of $\text{CaSO}_4\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{CaSO}_4\cdot \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ precipitates together with CaMoO_4 ; 2) isomorphic coprecipitation of CaMoO_4 and CaSO_4 with the formation of solid solutions of CaSO_4 in CaMoO_4 . At any amount of Na_2SO_4 in the solution both these causes have a mutually independent effect and the crude CaMoO_4 contains CaSO_4 in both structurally free and isomorphically bound

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/012/039/149
AOC6/A101

On the theory of calcium molybdate ..

form. The former can be practically completely eliminated by washing the precipitate with water; the latter can not be removed, either by washing with water or carbonization. There are 7 references.

G. Svetseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

✓

Card 2/2

NELEN', I.M.; SOBOL', S.I.

Mechanism of the catalytic effect of copper in ammonia
leaching in autoclaves. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET
no.15:577-584 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sphalerite) (Leaching)

S/697/61/000/000/006/018
D228/D303

AUTHORS: Sobol', S. I., Spiridonova, V. I., and Gulyayeva, Ye. I.

TITLE: Application of autoclave processes for treating sulfide rheniferous molybdenum material

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Bakulina. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhdunarodnaya komissiya po redkim metalam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reiniya. Moscow, 1958. Reprint; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 56-61

TEXT: Before discussing the results of their study of the oxidation leaching of MoS₂, the behavior of Re during the reprocessing of the leach solutions, and the final recovery of Re from the mother liquor, the authors note the need for radically improving the technology of current methods of Re extraction. They suggest the replacement of the sublimation process by a hydrometallurgy operation, which is illustrated in a flowsheet and entails the leaching of

Card 1/3

S/697/61/000/000/006/018
D228/D303

Application of autoclave ...

sulfides in autoclaves under pressure of O_2 or air at high temperatures. It is described how the use of NaOH in the leaching process both decreases the loss of Mo and allows the complete separation of Mo and Re from other heavy metals. The total solution of Re, Mo and W can be effected in 4 - 6 hrs at 200 - 220°C and 3- 40 atm. in the presence of sufficient soda to maintain a pH of 8 - 9. Chemical equations, graphs and thermodynamic constants are then adduced to illustrate the method of Re and Mo separation, when MoO_2 precipitates and Re remains in solution as ReO_4^- . The MoO_4^{2-} ion is believed to prevent the copptn. of ReO_2 with MoO_2 -- and not the WO_4^{2-} ion; this assumption was verified experimentally by means of radioactive Re^{186} . The authors followed I. F. Popov's procedure when recovering Re from the autoclave-leach solution by absorbing it on various types of activated carbon. The metal was then desorbed with a 1% solution of Na_2CO_3 . In conclusion it is stated that research is be-

Card 2/3

S/137/63/000/002/002/034
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Sobol', S. I.

TITLE: Physico-chemical foundations of a process to obtain molybdenum dioxide from sodium molybdate solutions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 22, abstract 2A96 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met.", 1961, no. 18, 414 - 437)

TEXT: The author studied the physico-chemical foundations of an autoclave process for obtaining MoO_2 from Na_2MoO_4 solutions by reduction with H_2 , CO and Mo metal powder in the presence of admixtures (W and Re). When H_2 was used the temperatures varied within a range from 180 - 225°C, and P_{total} was within a range up to 150 atm. In case of using CO, the temperatures were 200 - 220°C and $P_{\text{tot.}}$ 85 - 100 atm. Reactions with Mo metal powder proceeded at 200 - 250°C. The experiments were made in an autoclave. On the basis of experimental results, equilibrium constants K were calculated as well as the free energies ΔZ of reac-

Card 1/2

S/137/63/000/002/002/034
A006/A101

Physico-chemical foundations of a...

tions $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 + \text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{MoO}_2(\text{mb}) + 2\text{NaOH}$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 + \text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{WO}_2(\text{mb}) + 2\text{NaOH}$; the equilibrium constants of the same reactions in the presence of Mo metal powder were also calculated. Corrections were introduced as to the temperature changes of pH, coefficient of volatility of H_2 , and activity of the salts. When using CO_2 , reduction of MoO_4^{2-} occurred also only to Mo^{4+} , whose salts are fully hydrolyzed and are accompanied by the formation of a black MoO_2 precipitate. MoO_2 is stable in acid and unstable in alkaline media. It is shown that K are low and $\Delta Z > 0$. With higher temperatures K increase slightly. The completeness of the reaction process is not controlled by temperature and P_{H_2} or P_{CO_2} , but by pH. According to the kinetic conditions and parameters of the process, the most effective reaction is $4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{MoO}_4^{2-} + \text{Mo} \rightleftharpoons 3\text{MoO}(\text{mb}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The optimum conditions of this reaction are: pH 2.5 - 3.0, temperature $200 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$; duration 1 - 2 hours. W is precipitated with MoO_2 ; the precipitation degree is the higher the lower pH. Re is practically not precipitated with MoO_2 . The verification of the results obtained on natural solutions yielded satisfactory results.

A. Panov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SOBOL', S.I.; SPIRIDONOV, V.I.; NELEN', I.M.

Technology of processing molybdenum sulfide raw materials by
means of an oxidizing autoclave leaching. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Gintsvetmeta no.18:392-405 :61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Molybdenum—Metallurgy) (Leaching)

S/079/61/031/002/001/019
B118/B208

AUTHOR: Sobol', S. I.

TITLE: Values of isobaric-isothermal potential and activity product
of Ni(OH)_4

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 2, 1961, 372-374

TEXT: Considerable difficulties in the determination of physicochemical constants are encountered when studying the higher hydroxides of cobalt and nickel since these hydroxides have pronounced oxidation properties with respect to many products, and decompose water (Ref. 3). In Ref. 2, the author calculated the normal redox potential of the system $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni(OH)}_4$ on the basis of data available at that time, and obtained the value +1.93 V instead of $E^\circ = +1.68$ V which has been obtained by Latimer (Ref. 3). Recent data show the activity product of nickel hydrosuboxide to be $1.36 \cdot 10^{-15}$ (Ref. 4) or $3.6 \cdot 10^{-16}$ (Ref. 5). It greatly deviates from the value (Ref. 4) or $3.6 \cdot 10^{-16}$ (Ref. 5). It greatly deviates from the value ✓

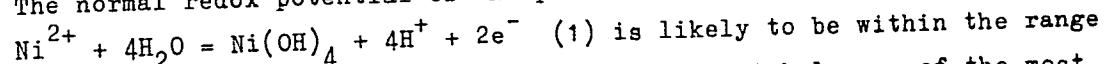
Card 1/3

S/079/61/031/002/001/019
B1 18/B208

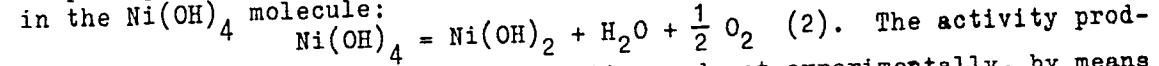
Values of isobaric ...

$6.5 \cdot 10^{-18}$ obtained by R. Gayer and A. Garret, which had been used by the author for the above calculation. When utilizing these new data of Refs. 4 and 5, the redox potential of the system $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni(OH)}_4$ is about +2.04 v.

The normal redox potential of the process



is likely to be within the range 1.93-2.04 V. Hence, the hydroxide of tetravalent nickel, one of the most potent oxidizing agents, is very unstable owing to its capability of decomposing water and oxidizing the hydroxyl ions combined with the Ni^{4+} ion in the Ni(OH)_4 molecule:



The activity product could be only obtained by calculation and not experimentally, by means of the isobaric-exothermic potential (free energy) on formation of Ni(OH)_4 . Free energy (1) is:

$$\Delta z^\circ = -23060 n E^\circ = - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2.04 \cdot 2 \cdot 23060 \\ -1.93 \cdot 2 \cdot 23060 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} +94000 \\ +89000 \end{array} \right\} \text{ cal, i.e. } 91.500 \pm 2500 \text{ cal}$$

Card 2/3

S/079/61/031/002/001/019
B118/B208

Values of isobaric ...

on an average. Hence (according to data of Ref. 3):

$$\Delta Z^{\circ}_{\text{Ni(OH)}_4} = (-11.53) + 4(-56.69) - (+91.50 \pm 2.50) = -329.79 \pm 2.50 \text{ cal/mole}$$

The value obtained corresponds to the formation of Ni(OH)_4 from the elements.

The value ΔZ° on formation of Ni(OH)_4 according to the reaction

$\text{Ni}^{4+} + 4(\text{OH}^-) \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni(OH)}_4$ (3) must be known to calculate the activity products Ni(OH)_4 . The activity product was only approximated, and $K_{\text{Ni(OH)}_4}$

was found to be $10^{-132} - 10^{-205}$, which indicates the extremely low solubility of the hydroxide of tetravalent nickel. There are 7 references:
5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov
"Gintsvetmet" Moskva (Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals "Gintsvetmet")

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1959

Card 3/3

SOBOL', S.I.; NELEM', I.M.; SPIRIDONOV, V.I.; BERLIN, Z.L;
GORYACHKIN, V.I.; TARAKANOV, B.M.; SHKURSKIY, V.D.; Prinimali
uchastiye: FREYMAN, A.K., inzh.; BRUK, B.M., inzh.;
CHEBOTKEVICH, G.V., inzh.; OSPIN, V.G., inzh.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.N.,
laborant; SALTYKOV, I.B., laborant; TELKOVA, Ye.I., laborantka;
TEPLYAKOV, Yu.M., laborant; GAVRILENKO, A.P., slesar';
KURGUZOV, A.S., elektrik; GAVRILOV, I.T., elektrik

Pilot-plant testing of the State Institute of Nonferrous
Metals flow sheet for the autoclave retreatment of copper-
molybdenum intermediate products. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gin-
tsvetmeta no.19:319-339 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)
(Leaching)

L 34971-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)
ACCESSION NR: AP5008553

Pf-4/Pad IJP(c) JD/HW
S/0286/65/000/006/0062/0063

23
B

AUTHORS: Sobol', S. I.; Besolov, A. F.; Kononov, A. V.

TITLE: A method for recovering metals, for instance copper,²⁷ nickel,²⁷ and cobalt,²⁷ from solutions of their salts by recovery gases in an autoclave. Class 40, No. 169254

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 62-63

TOPIC TAGS: metal powder, chemical production, autoclave, gas pressure

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for recovering metals, for instance, copper, nickel, and cobalt, from solutions of their salts by recovery gases in an autoclave. To improve the quality of metallic powder and to increase the productivity of the autoclave, the solution is fed into the autoclave continuously and at a constant rate depending on the gas temperature and pressure. The terminal concentration of the recovered metal in the spent solution is held at 6-12 g/liter.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

GORYACHKIN, V.I.; SOBOL', S.I.

Solubility of metal sulfates at high temperatures. Sbor.
nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:252-262 '65.

(MIFPA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

SOBOL', S.I.; KONONOV, A.V.

Autoclave production technology of copper powders. TSvet. met.
(MIRA 18&2)
38 no.1:22-27 Ja '65

- KRYSENKO, N.S.; POZNYAKOV, V.Ya.; GAZARYAN, L.M.; ZADOV, Ye.B.;
KADYRZHANOV, K.K.; KUZ'MIN, A.V.; TROITSKIY, A.V.; LEZGINTSEV, G.M.;
MIFROFANOV, S.I.; SOLOV'YEV, V.Ya.; SOBOL', S.I.; MYAGKOVA, T.M.;
GAYBIT, A.A.; GENIN, N.N.; GRATSERSHTEYN, I.M.; SKORNYAKOV, Yu.T.,
referent

Fourth plenum of the central administration of the Scientific
Technological Society for Nonferrous Metallurgy. TSvet. met.
(MIR 18:6)
38 no.5:90 My '65.

1. Chlen TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva
tsvetnoy metallurgii i zavod "Ukrtsink" (for Krysenko). 2. Chlen
TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva tsvetnoy
metallurgii i "Severonikel'" (for Poznyakov). 3. Institut metallur-
gii im. Baykova (for Gazaryan). 4. Predsedatel' soveta Nauchno-
tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Kol'chuginskogo zavoda OTsM (for Fadov).
5. Chlen TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva
tsvetnoy metallurgii, Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Kazakhskoy SSR
(for Kadyrzhanyov). 6. Predsedatel' gorno-geologicheskoy sektsii
TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva tsvetnoy
metallurgii; Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov RSFSR po
koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot (for Kuz'min).
7. Chlen TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva

(Continued on next card)

KRYSENKO, N.S.--- (continued) Card 2.

tsvetnoy metal'urgii, Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Troitskiy). 8. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy tsvetnoy metallurgii (for Lezgintsev). 9. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Mitrofanov, Sobol', Genin). 10. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov (for Sclov'yev). 11. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh (for Myagkova). 12. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy tsvetnoy metallurgii (for Gaylit).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

SOBOL, S.L.

DECEASED
C' 1960

1962/6

SEE ILC

BIOLOGY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

SOBOL', V.

Statistics

Some questions on the theory of statistics, Vest. stat., No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1/52. Unclassified.

SOBOL', V.

Measuring labor productivity in the U.S.S.R. Sots. trud. no. 9:22-
31 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Labor productivity)

SOBOL', V., inzh.

Electrification of the collective-farm village of Ksaverivka.
Sil.bud. 9 no.11:6-7 N 59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Ksaverivka--Rural electrification)

SOBOL', Valerian Antonovich; MALYSHEV, I.S., red.; GRYAZNOV, V.I.,
red.; PIATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Studies on problems in the balance of the national economy]
Ocherki po voprosam balansa narodnogo khoziaistva. Pod red.
I.S.Malysheva. Moskva, Gosstatizdat TsSU SSSR, 1960. 227 p.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Russia--Economic policy)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

FATYUSHENKO, S.G. [Fatiushenko, S.H.], inzh.; SOBOL', V.D., inzh.

Automation of the Krasnyy-Khutor Hydroelectric Power Station.
Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no.10:22-24 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Krasnyy-Khutor Hydroelectric Power Station)
(Automatic control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

SOBOL', V.I., mayor, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

Relying on detachment commanders. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.3:34-38 Mr
'61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Russia--Air force--Officers)

GRITS, L.M.; KEDENKO, V.S.; SOBOL', V.N.

Rapid method of analyzing the batch. Stekli ker. 19 no.12:24-
25 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Stekol'nyy zavod "Proletariy".
(Glass—Analysis)

S/076/60/034/009/035/041XX
B020/B056

AUTHORS: Gerovich, M. A. (Deceased), Kaganovich, R. I., and
Sobol', V. V.

TITLE: Adsorption of Ions on Monolayers. IV. Interaction Between
Ions of Mono- and Bivalent Mercury and the Monolayer
of Palmitic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9,
pp. 2091-2098

TEXT: In the present paper, the possibility of bimolecular films forming in the interaction of fatty acid monolayers with ions of metals other than silver (see Refs. 11-12) is investigated and their properties are studied. The attempt was made to obtain bimolecular layers by interaction of palmitic acid monolayers with the ions of mono- and bivalent mercury. The salts $Hg_2(ClO_4)_2$ and $HgCl_2$ were used, which had been purified by recrystallization. Thiophene-free, twice distilled benzene was used as a solvent for fatty acid. The surface potential was measured by means of a radioactive probe according to the method

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Adsorption of Ions on Monolayers. IV.
Interaction Between Ions of Mono- and
Bivalent Mercury and the Monolayer of
Palmitic Acid

S/076/60/034/009/035/041XX
B020/B056

by J. Guyot and A. N. Frumkin (Refs. 16, 4) in the glass container shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the curves illustrating the dependence of the surface potential on the holding time of the palmitic acid monolayer on the $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ N HClO_4 -solution ($\text{pH} = 4$), and on the same solution containing $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ N $\text{Hg}_2(\text{ClO}_4)_2$. The surface potential drop of the monolayer in the presence of mercury cations in the solution 10-15 minutes after applying the fatty acid attains a constant value of 40-50 mv. The dependence of the effect described upon the concentration of the Hg_2^{2+} ions and the pH of the solution is shown in Fig. 3, from which it follows that the effect of the potential drop occurs in the case of a certain relation between the concentration of the Hg_2^{2+} ions and the pH of the solution, and is limited to a very narrow pH-range. The curve characterizing the dependence of the negative logarithm of the critical concentration of Hg_2^{2+} ions on pH, has a linear character (Fig. 4). In

Card 2/5

Adsorption of Ions on Monolayers. IV.
Interaction Between Ions of Mono- and
Bivalent Mercury and the Monolayer of
Palmitic Acid

S/0 6/60/034/009/035/041XX
B020/B056

order to explain the mechanism of the reaction occurring in the surface layer and to determine the structure of the forming layer, the dependence of two-dimensional pressure and surface potential on the area of the palmitic acid molecules is studied (the palmitic acid was applied to solutions with and without Hg-ions). The method of these determinations and the device with bath and torsion balance are described in Ref. 6. The results of these measurements, carried out upon a pure perchloric acid solution at pH = 3.2, and upon the same 10^{-4} N mercury (I) perchlorate-containing solution are given in Fig. 5. Analogous π -A-two-dimensional pressure - molecular area curves were found with the compression of palmitic acid monolayers containing Hg^{2+} ions after destruction. Actually, the molecular areas of the film, applied onto a 10^{-3} N $HgCl_2$ -solution at pH = 5.9, equal 12.5 \AA^2 and without Hg^{2+} ions equal 22.0 \AA^2 (Fig. 6). As shown by Table 1, four successive applications suffice for the complete saturation of the solution under investigation.

Card 3/5

Adsorption of Ions on Monolayers. IV.
Interaction Between Ions of Mono- and
Bivalent Mercury and the Monolayer of
Palmitic Acid

S/076/60/034/009/035/041XX
B020/B056

The area calculated for a molecule gives 11.6 \AA^2 , which is half the molecular area characterizing the fatty acid monolayer. The curve of the change in the surface potential of the palmitic acid film over a 10^{-3} N HClO_4 -solution is given in Fig. 7. The interaction between the ions Hg_2^{2+} , Hg^{2+} adsorbed on the surface layer and the palmitic acid molecules leads to the destruction of the monolayer and to the formation of a new film with $A = 10.6 \text{ \AA}$ (twice less than in the monolayer) and the surface potential $\Delta V = 100 \text{ mv}$. As may be seen from Table 2, k' (the negative constant of the heterogeneous reaction $[\text{H}^+ \cdot 2]/[\text{Hg}_2^{2+}]$), calculated for three values of the critical concentration of the ions Hg_2^{2+} between $10^{-3} - 10^{-2}$ N is satisfactorily constant. Mention is made of A. A. Trapeznikov, A. N. Frumkin, and D. L. Talmud. Academician A. N. Frumkin is thanked for evaluating the results of the present paper. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 17 references: 9 Soviet, 3 US, 4 British, and 1 French.

Card 4/5

Adsorption of Ions on Monolayers. IV.
Interaction Between Ions of Mono- and
Bivalent Mercury and the Monolayer of
Palmitic Acid

S/076/60/034/009/035/041XX
B020/B056

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1959

Card 5/5

SOBOL', V.V.; IOFA, Z.A.

Study of the surface of an iron electrode by measuring the potential drop after the break of current flow. Dokl. AN SSSR 138 no.5:1151-1154 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком A.N.Frumkinym.
(Electrodes, Iron)

FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik; SOBOL', V.V.

Measurement of the potential drop on a platinum anode after
the opening of a polarizing current circuit. Dokl. AN SSSR
141 no.4:917-920 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Electrodes, Platinum)
(Electromotive force)

FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik; KAGANOVICH, R.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.V.; SOBOL', V.V.

Effect of cations on oxygen overvoltage. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:
1416-1419 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Cations) (Oxygen) (Overvoltage)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

KYRIAKOPOULOS, G.

Brief on two charge cations on the process of oxygen reduction
on platinum in alkaline solution. Elektrokhimiia i sovremennost'
Ja '86. (MIR 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyj universitet

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

L 12899-66 EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) DS/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5027579 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/65/001/011/1332/1338

AUTHOR: Sobol', V. V.; Khrushcheva, Ye. I.; Dagayeva, V. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Ionization of molecular oxygen on palladium

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1332-1338

TOPIC TAGS: palladium, oxygen, chemical reduction, electrochemistry, adsorption

ABSTRACT: Cathodic reduction of oxygen on palladium was investigated, Frumkin-Nekrasov method [Dokl. AN SSSR, 149, 126, 415 (1959)]. The measuring system consists of two rotating electrodes: a smooth palladium disc and a platinized ring. It is shown that oxygen is reduced on palladium both in acid and in alkaline media in two successive stages through the formation of hydrogen peroxide according to the mechanism proposed for Pt by Myuller and Nekrasov



The surface oxide layers on palladium retard the initial reduction to

UDC: 541.138.3:546.21

Card 1/2

L 12899-66

ACC NR: AP5027579

peroxide and accelerate the second ionization process of oxygen. In acid medium, the reduction of oxygen is retarded by the adsorption of anions on the electrode surface. The difference in the behavior of Pt and Pd is that the yield of H_2O_2 on Pt comprises 34.5% while on Pd it is only 9%. The reduction of oxygen is much more reversible on Pd than on Pt. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

OL'NYANSKAYA,R.P.; SOBOL',Ye.M.

Respiration and gas exchange in sheep at different mountain altitudes. Trudy Biol. inst.Kir FAN SSSR no.1:183-191 '47.
(Sheep) (Respiration) (MIRA 8:10)

SEBELA, Zdenek, inz.; SOBOL, Zdenek, inz.

Determining the capacity of mining installation for the new
and reconstructed deep mines. Uhli 4 no.9:273-275 Ag '62.

1. Banske projekty, Ostrava (for Sebela). 2. Sdruzeni
Ostravskokarwinsky dolu, Ostrava (for Sobol).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

Russia's Idenko, and, in the future, its

Some problems of security and espionage management in the
total industry. . . .

Do you have any further questions?

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

SOBOL, Zdzislaw; ZURAWIECKI, Kazimierz

A new solution of the problem of the sick-bay on fishing factory trawlers. Bull. inst. mar. med. Gdansk 14 no.3:209-312 '63.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku.

*

BUCZOWSKA, Zofia; SOBOL, Zdzislaw

Sanitation standards for the construction of Polish vessels.
Bull. inst. mar. med. Gdansk 16 no.1:115-118 '65.

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk.

SOBULENKO, I.F.

Casting ribbed plates of magnesium cast iron.
Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v proizv. no.1:47 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy chugunoval'tsedelatel'nyy zavod.
(Founding)

SOBOLENKO, I.F.

Improving the design of the metallic section of the detachable
crown of a reverberatory furnace. Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v
proizv. no.1:47-48 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy chugunoval'tsedelatel'nyy zavod.
(Machine-shop practice)

LUKANSKAYA, E.; SOBOLENKO, T., tekhn.

[Minsk Automobile Plant] Minskii avtomobil'nyi zavod. Minsk,
Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1962. 1 v. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Minskii gosudarstvennyy avtomobil'nyy zavod.
(Minsk--Mototrucks---Design and construction)

SURSKIY, A. [Surzki, A.]; SOBOLENKO, T. [Sabalenka, T.], red.

Brest. Minsk, Nid-va "Belarus", 1964. 111 p.
[Supplement to the Brest album] Prilozhenie k
al'bomu Brest. 13 p. (MIRA 12:2)

S/180/62/000/003/009/016
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Rogel'berg, L.N., Kuznetsov, G.M. and
Sobolenko, T.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: X-ray investigation of the decomposition of the
solid solution in aluminium alloys after quenching
and deformation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo,
no. 3, 1962, 81 - 84

TEXT: The effect of plastic deformation on the kinetics of
decomposition of the solid solution in solution-treated Al-Mg
alloys was studied. The experimental alloys contained 7.3% Mg,
0.35% Mn, 0.05% Ti, 0.05% Zr, 0.003% Be with Fe and Si as
impurities (approximately 0.15% each); one of the alloys con-
tained also 0.9% Zn. Ageing tests were carried out on strip
specimens (15 x 20 x 1 mm), air-quenched from 450 °C after 4 h
at the temperature and then cold-rolled to 50% reduction. The
ageing temperature ranged from 70 to 300 °C, the ageing time from
5 sec to 60 days. The progress of decomposition during ageing

Card 1/3

X-ray investigation

S/180/62/000/003/009/016
E193/E383

was inferred from X-ray diffraction data on the change in the lattice parameter and from the variation in the width of the (422) lines. Conclusions:

1. plastic deformation of solution-treated Al-Mg alloys accelerates the decomposition of the solid solution during ageing; the lower the ageing temperature, the more marked is this effect.
- 2) The effect of plastic deformation on the rate of decomposition of solid solution is more pronounced in Al-Mg alloys with 0.9% Zn, the difference between the Zn-bearing and Zn-free alloys increasing with decreasing ageing temperature.
- 3) The combined effect of Zn addition, plastic deformation and ageing temperature on the rate of decomposition is shown quantitatively in Fig. 3, where the moment at which this process begins is plotted in the ageing-temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)/ageing-time (min) coordinates; the points (1) and circles (2) relate, respectively, to Zn-free and Zn-bearing alloys, the continuous and broken curves relating, respectively, to quenched only and quenched plus plastically deformed specimens. There are 3 figures

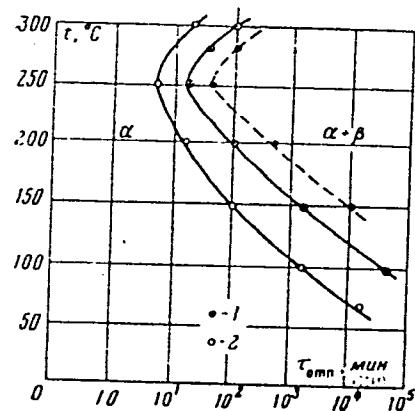
Card 2/3

X-ray investigation

S/180/62/000/003/009/016
E193/E383

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1961

Fig. 5:



Card 3/5

ACC NR: AP7000645

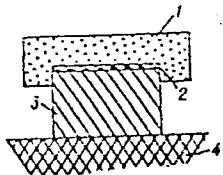


Fig. 1. Layout of the hardening process

1 - Explosive charge; 2 - inert material; 3 - hardened specimen; 4 - rigid base.

increased with increasing thickness of the layer of explosive. Explosive strengthening with this technique increased the G13 steel tensile strength from 61.0 to 100.0 kg/mm² and the yield strength from 46.6 to 90.2 kg/mm², and decreased the reduction of area from 13.6 to 7.0% and the impact toughness from 9.6 to 7.6 kg·m/cm². Application of this technique of explosive strengthening increased the service life of railroad frogs by 1.5—2 times. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 4 tables.

[MS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

PAVLOV, V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOBOLENKO, V., inzhener.

Use in marine boilers of spray burners regulated by varying fuel
return flow. Mor.flot 17 no.1:12-14 Ja '57.

(MIRA 10:3)

1. Zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze, Leningrad (for Sobolenko)
(Boilers, Marine)

SOBOLENKO, V.

Making better use of machinery. Nauka i pored. op. v sel'khoz
8 no.12:28-31 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Lenina Korenovskogo rayona
Krasnodarskogo kraya (for Sobolenko).
(Agricultural machinery)

SOBOLENKO, V.S.

Increasing labor productivity and reducing production costs
on the collective farm. Zemledelie 7 no.6:9-14 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza im. Lenina, Korenovskogo rayona,
Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Collective farms--Labor productivity)

SOBOLENKO, V.

One livestock raiser is doing the work of five. Nauka i pered.
op.v sel'khoz. 9 no.12:16-18 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1.. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Lenina, Korenovskiy rayon,
Krasnodarskiy kray.
(Dairy barns) (Farm mechanization)

RUSAKOV, G.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MILYAVSKIY, I.O., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SHILKO, V.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MARTINENAS, A.N.; BELINSKIY, A.I., agr.-ekonom.; KARPUSHENKO, A.I., agr.-ekon. [deceased]; POSMITNYY, V.M., ekonom.; PANCHENKO, Ya.I., agr.-ekonom.; KVACHEV, V.M., agr.-ekonom.; SOBOLENKO, V.S.; KRAVTSOV, D.S., agronom.; LYSOV, V.F., ekonom.; SHLYAKHTIN, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk; TSYBUL'KO, F.Ye.; ORIKHOVSKIY, I.G., agr.-ekonom.; TATUREVICH, N.M., agr.-ekonom.; GARMASH, I.I.; NOSACHENKO, V.F., inzh.-ekonom.; MUKHVISULLIN, Sh.M., agr.-ekonom.; ROZENTSVAYG, A.L., agr.-ekonom.; BERLIN, M.Z., dots.; IVANOV, K.I., agr.-ekonom.; SILIN, A.G., ekonom.; LIKHOT, I.K.; CHANOV, G.I., kand. ekon. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk; GORELIK, L.Ya., red.

[Planning and economical operation on collective farms]
Planirovanie i rezhim ekonomii v kolkhozakh. Moskva,
(MIRA 18:5)
Ekonomika, 1965. 258 p.

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki i organizatsii kol-khoznogo proizvodstva Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Litovskoy SSR (for Martinenas). 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom Stavropol'skogo krayevogo komiteta KPSS (for Likhot).

UMAROV, S.; IVANOV, I.; SOBOLEV, A.; KRASNOV, V.; VASILEVSKIY, I.;
POTAPKIN, I.; IL'ICHEV, N.; PIZENGOL'TS, M.; SOKRATOV, K.;
CHURSIN, A.; KAUGER, V.; VOLOVODOV, A.; BAZARYA, M.

Issuing credit to collective farms should be equal to the
standard of the new tasks. Den. i kred. 16 no. 4:3-26 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Uzbekskoy kontoroy Gosbanka (for Umarov).
2. Zamestitel' upravlyayushchego Rostovskoy oblastnoy kontoroy
Gosbanka (for Ivanov).
3. Upravlyayushchiy proizvodstvenno-eksploatatsionnogo
otdela Sakhalinskoy oblastnoy kontory Gosbanka (for Sobolev).
4. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-eksploatatsionnogo
otdela Sakhalinskoy oblastnoy kontory Gosbanka (for Krasnov).
5. Zamestitel'
upravlyayushchego Belorusskoy respublikanskoy kontoroy Gosbanka
(for Vasilevskiy).
6. Nachal'nik otdela kreditovaniya sel'skogo
khozyaystva i zagotovok Ukrainskoy respublikanskoy kontory
Gosbanka (for Potapkin).
7. Upravlyayushchiy Mordovskoy
respublikanskoy kontoroy (for Il'ichev).
8. Starshiy prepodavatel'
Voronezhskogo sel'skokho zyaystvennogo instituta (for Pizengol'ts).
9. Saratovskiy ekonomicheskiy institut (for Sokratov).
10. Upravlyayushchiy Sovetskym otdeleniyem Gosbanka Krasnodarskogo
kraya (for Chursin).
11. Upravlyayushchiy Gorodishchenskim
otdeleniyem Gosbanka Penzenskoy oblasti (Kauger).
12. Upravlyayushchiy
Zherdevskim otdeleniyem Gosbanka Tambovskoy oblasti (for Volovodov).
13. Nachal'nik Upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok
Gosbanka (for Bazarya) (Agricultural credit)

107-57-7-34/56

AUTHOR: Sobolev, A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: A Simple Method for Polishing Cabinets
(Prostoy sposob polirovki yashchikov)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 7, p 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of wood polishing as described in Radio, 1956, #12, requires too much skill which the radio ham does not possess. A simpler method is suggested here.

The surface can be prepared for painting as is recommended in the above article. The cabinet is painted by "beits" paint, brown color. Dried for 2-3 hrs. Rubbed by a piece of soft wood.

Then #13 or 14 polish is sprayed over the surface of the cabinet; 5-6 layers of the polish are sprayed at a time. After 6-8 hrs of drying, irregular spots are patched up. Then the cabinet is permitted to dry for 3 to 5 days.

The final buffing should be done by a piece of cloth wetted in sunflower oil and treated with "GOI" paste.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SOBOLEV, A., inzh.-mayor.

Measuring the sensitivity of radio receivers in the decimeter
band. Voen. sviaz. 16 no.1:32-34 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Radio, Shortwave--Receivers and reception)
(Radio measurements)

SOBOLEV, A. (Leningrad)

Regulate business relations in the wholesale shoe trade. Sov.
torg. 36 no.7:39-42 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Shoe industry)

8(2)

SOV/32-25-3-47/62

AUTHORS: Korotkov, V. F., Kondrat'yev, P. A., Sobolev, A. A.

TITLE: Electron Time Relay for Spectral Analysis (Elektronnoye rele
vremeni dlya spektral'nogo analiza)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 3, p 367 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electron time relay described has several favourable characteristics: variations of the voltage of ± 20 volt do practically not affect the operation of the relay, a determination of the combustion time and the exposure can be carried out with an accuracy of $\pm 0.2\%$. The relay works without transformer, an initial heating of the device prior to operation is unnecessary, and it can be manufactured in a plant laboratory. A diagram based on the common standard relay type MKU-48 is given (Fig.). The description shows an application of capacitors of the types KMBG and KB, a voltage stabilizer SG 1 P, resistances VS-5 and VS-0.25, VS-0.5, VS-1 and VS, and a thyratron MTKh-90. The device can be set to any combustion and exposure time by changing the resistances. The time relay allows analyses with or without electrode combustion.

Card 1/2 There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

Electron Time Relay for Spectral Analysis

SOV/32-25-3-47/62

✓ ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii (Central Scientific
Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

SOBOLEV, A., polkovnik zapasa

If the scouts do not delay... Voen.znan. 41 no.11:21 N
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

SOBOL'EV, A. (Shakhun'ya Gor'kovskoy oblasti)

The "jackdaw" has been set. Voen. znan. 42 no.1:40 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

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DOBOL V. A. A.

"The Trend of evolution of the Nematodes of the Family Acuariidae," Dok. AN, 39, No. 2,
1943. Dept. Zool.; Gor'kiy Inst. Agronomy, cl943-.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

SOKOL V. A. A.

"Trend of Evolution in Trematodes of the Family Philophthalmidae," 40, No. 9, 1943.
Dept. Zool., Gorky Agr. Inst. c1943--.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

SOBOLEV, A. A. Dr. Biolog. sci.

Dissertation: "Spirurates of Domestic and Commercial-game Animals."
Moscow Zooveterinary Inst., 27 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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SECRET, AA, FEB 1965, R. D. P. APPROVAL

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

Склягин, А. И.

"Математична механіка та фізика (математика фізики і
археономії), Рукописні публікації у науцькому, "Works on Kelvin's theory",
он та праці Академії К. І. Склягіна, видат. Акад. Наук, ССР, 1951, том 4"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

Sobolev, A.A.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-23, 20 Feb - 5 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Sobolev, A. A.	"Handbook of Parasitic Nematodes"	Laboratory of Helminthology, Academy of Sciences USSR

SD: W-30604, 7 July 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0

SOBOLEV, A. A., STETSIUK, G. A., DUB, Ye. M. AND KARAKIS, L. V.,

"The Experience With Aviation Spraying For the Purpose of Extermination
of Insects in Forests", Military-Medical Journal, No. 8, p 65, 1955.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651820008-0"

COUNTRY	: USSR
CATEGORY	: Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms
ABSTRACTOR.	: RZBiol., No.19 1955, No. 3533
AUTHOR	: Sobolev, A.A.
INST.	:
TITLE	: An Evaluation of the Use of the Comparative Ontogenetic Method in the Classification of the Spirurates (Nematoda, Spirurata)
ORIG. PUB.	: Zool. zh., 1957, Vol.36, No.9, 1304-1311
ABSTRACT	: On the basis of a study of the ontogenetic growth of the spirurates belonging to different taxonomic groups, Shabo (Zh. parazitol., 1954, Vol.29, No. 1-4; 1955, Vol.30, No.1-2) proposed including in the suborder Spirurata a new superfamily - the Physalopteroidea. Priority in the creation of this new superfamily belongs, however, to A.A. Sobolev (Opred. Parazitich. Nematod., 1949, Vol.1, 77), who based his judgement on a study of the comparative morphologic features of the imaginal forms. The agreement of the conclusions of both authors working independently of each other and
CARD:	: 1/3

-11-